

Indiana State Sentinel.

Weekly paper, \$2 a year—Semi-Weekly, \$4 a year.
INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 2, 1849.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR GOVERNOR.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
OF PARKE COUNTY.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
JAMES H. LANE,
OF DEARBORN COUNTY.
FOR CONGRESS—FIFTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM J. BROWN.

Democratic State Central Committee.
A. C. PORTER, DR. A. GALL,
DAVID REYNOLDS, C. C. WEBER,
DR. L. DUNLAP, FR. L. KING,
WM. H. MORRISON, FR. KING,
GEO. A. CHAPMAN, GEN. J. P. DRAKE.

Congressional Conventions.
The following times and places have been agreed upon by the Democracy in the districts named:

3d District—Saturday, May 5, at Napoleon, Ripley county.

5th District—Saturday, June 12, at Lafayette, Tippecanoe county.

9th District—Thursday, June 14th, Plymouth Marsh, Marshall county.

10th District—Wednesday, May 23, at Fort Wayne.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,

A candidate for Governor, will address his fellow citizens at the following places and times, to-wit:

Washington, D.C., Thursday, May 3, 2 P.M.

Petersburg, Va., Friday, May 4, 2 P.M.

Princeton, N.J., Saturday, May 5, 2 P.M.

Cynthiana, Ky., Monday, May 7, 10 A.M.

New Harmony, Ind., Monday, May 7, 4 P.M.

Mount Vernon, Ind., Tuesday, May 8, 2 P.M.

Evansville, Ind., Wednesday, May 9, 2 P.M.

Bloomington, Ind., Thursday, May 10, 2 P.M.

Rockport, Ind., Friday, May 11, 2 P.M.

Tray, Ind., Saturday, May 12, 10 A.M.

Rome, Ind., Saturday, May 12, 4 P.M.

Fredonia, Ind., Monday, May 14, 10 A.M.

Leavenworth, Kan., Monday, May 14, 4 P.M.

Blackport, Ind., Tuesday, May 15, 2 P.M.

Corydon, Ind., Wednesday, May 16, 2 P.M.

Georgetown, Ind., Thursday, May 17, 10 A.M.

New Albany, Ind., Friday, May 18, 2 P.M.

Charlestown, Ind., Friday, May 18, 2 P.M.

Salem, Ind., Saturday, May 19, 2 P.M.

Paris, Ind., Monday, May 21, 2 P.M.

Mount Pleasant, Ind., Tuesday, May 22, 2 P.M.

Bedford, Ind., Wednesday, May 23, 2 P.M.

Bloomington, Ind., Thursday, May 24, 2 P.M.

Nashville, Ind., Friday, May 25, 2 P.M.

Columbus, Ind., Saturday, May 26, 2 P.M.

It seems that Mr. Nathaniel Albertson is Judge Embree's opponent in the first district for Congress.

From all we can learn, the two candidates are honest, upright men.

This nomination and the hints we have lately had, have caused us, in some degree, to think that some of the political wire-workers have thought it necessary to make in some cases, church membership a test of fitness for office.

The nomination of Wright and Embree for Governor, and since Mr. Embree's declaration to run for Governor, there is brought out against him for Congress, not Robert Dale Owen, the learned democrat of the State, but Mr. Albertson, a member of the same church as Mr. Embree.

We thought we had noticed a squinting that way on account of "availability," and we mentioned the subject to a minister. He is of the same opinion, and with us, despises the practice. We must say that, while we like to see men moral and religious, we do not like to see it "squeaked out" quite so strong, that they must be members of any particular church to ensure an election.—*Vincennes Gazette*, Whig.

It is a fine time of day for a whig paper to talk in this style, we don't think. The whigs of the first district have, for ten years at least, made it an insuperable objection against Mr. Owen, that he was not a "church member." They admitted that his moral standing was unimpeachable in every respect; that he was an honorable and virtuous man, not only as the world construes those terms, but that in these respects, he has always stood far above the majority of members of Congress, whether "church members" or not, and below but few if any in any good quality. Still they warred against him with great bitterness, simply because he was not a "church member," and beat him by the grossest falsehoods and slanders, and by infamous appeals to ignorance and superstition. If they had only subjected him to those tests which the Great Author of Christianity affirms to be fundamental, we should not complain; for we believe that it is not only the right but the duty of citizens to subject every candidate for office to a test of this description; and that a man by becoming a candidate before the people voluntarily subjects himself to just scrutiny not only in regard to his political, but also as to his moral and personal integrity in all things. But this will not answer the purposes of most politicians. The fashion is, therefore, for the most dishonest rogues of the lot, to make some profession of faith in some popular church, using that as a cloak for a multitude of sins, and then to declaim and denounce all enquiries except as to party questions. It has always been the custom of whiggery to encourage this kind of hypocrisy and iniquity; and the man who dares, as we do, to raise the mask occasionally, is denounced by them as a heretic at heart, and slandered with every vile epithet at their command. But Christ himself had to bear this moral, as well as a physical crucifixion; and both were inflicted by the scribes, Pharisees and hypocrites, who are just as apt to show the cloven-foot in these days as they were in those of yore. We know what the penalty is, but thank God, we have as yet had the strength and the courage to bear it.

Mr. Wright's "church membership" had but little, if any thing, to do with his nomination for Governor, if we correctly apprehend the matter, and we think we do. The public mind of the democratic party had settled upon him for that nomination, long before it took place, and this determination was occasioned by political, and not by religious considerations. No nomination, of which we have any knowledge, has ever been made so eminently because of the candidate's political fitness. We think that every man who attended the last Democratic State Convention, and who is in the habit of attending such bodies, will bear us out in this statement in full. On the other hand, we have no doubt, that the Whig Convention was very much influenced by the fact of "church membership," in nominating Embree against Wright. They knew he had brought those influences to bear with great force and effect against Mr. Owen, and they wished to neutralize any supposed comparative advantages that Mr. Wright might possess on that account. The game which the whigs thus commenced, and perpetuated, may or may not have been checked by the democratic nomination for Congress in the first district. If such an attempt has been made, we hope and believe that they have nominated a better christian than Mr. Embree has thus far proved himself to be. That certainly would not be very hard to do; for if the cloak is stripped from the shoulders of such men, their rottenness and hypocrisy will become apparent to all.

Samuel A. Huff, Esq., an original whig, but who went Van Buren figure strong in the campaign last fall, announces himself "subject to the decision of no body," as a candidate for State Senator from Tippecanoe county.

If the editor of the Whig Reveille will read Proverbs xxvii, 22, he will find his answers in full to his late "blasphemous" effort.

Col. John S. Roane (democrat) is elected Governor of Arkansas, by something like 64 majority.

Latest News—by Telegraph.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO GENERAL TAYLOR—APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 24—9 P. M.
The White House was crowded to-day with spectators to witness the ceremony of presenting the Virginia State sword to Gen. Zachary Taylor. The presentation was made by Judge Daniel who delivered a highly interesting speech characteristic of the occasion.
The Mexican Commission have appointed Mr. Hagan, of Philadelphia, Clerk; Louis Baker, Notary Public; and Mr. Ryan, Messenger.

ARKANSAS ELECTION—SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MRS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, April 24—10 P. M.
By the mail, this evening, we have intelligence of the election of Col. Roane, Democrat, as Governor of Arkansas, by a small majority.
Mrs. John Quincy Adams is still lying in a critical situation, and it is feared by some that she will not recover.

THE CASE OF THE SHIP FRANKLIN.

Boston, April 24—6 P. M.
The trial of John W. Crafts was resumed to-day. The testimony given by James Wilson fully corroborates himself and Crafts in the destruction of the ship.

ELECTION FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

SPRINGFIELD, (Mass.) April 24th.
After four trials we have elected a board of town officers. The Democrats and Independents united and achieved a partial victory, electing 3 select men, 2 Democrats, and 1 Whig. Of the Assessors two are Whigs and one Free Soil.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, April 25, P. M.

The following is the result for Congressmen in the counties named:

Norfolk county—Watts, whig, 583; Millison, dem. 377.

Portsmouth county—Watts 358, Millison 445.

Great Bridge—Watts 97, Millison 88.

Elizabeth City—Mallory, whig, 127; Bayly, dem. 85.

In the 9th district, Pendleton received 750 votes.

[Another account says: "Moreton beats Pendleton in the 9th District 750 votes." This is doubtless a blunder of the telegraphers.]

In Winchester, Faulkner, the whig candidate for Congress received 159 majority; in Charleston, Faulkner has 53 majority.

DEFAULTER.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1849.

It is reported that Eli More, Marshal of N. York, is a defaulter in the sum of \$20,000.

NEW YORK, April 26.

Great excitement prevails in Montreal, in consequence of the Governor General having signed the Rebellion Loss Bill. The Parliament House was set on fire and destroyed.

WHIGGERY AT HALF PRICE.—We find the following in the Madison Banner of the 28th. We hope the poor whigs will take up with the offer. We feed a dozen of them for nothing after they get here, if they will only come! We do want a whig candidate, if one can be scared up!

"We are authorized to say that the delegates to the State convention at Indianapolis will be taken from and returned to this county for half price, provided there are thirty passengers paid for. Delegates from other counties, travelling by this route, will be counted. We hope the whigs will go to work and make the number in this county. Such as determine to go will leave their names at the office of Stapp & Hendricks, or at this office."

Complaints are made in some of the eastern papers about the non-appearance of the Gold Dollar.

The Pa. Ledger says—"It is the impression out of doors that some of the Mint officers are opposed to the gold dollar, and consider it ridiculous on the part of Congress to authorize it—indeed, the gentleman with whom we conversed yesterday said so in direct terms, and offered some argument in support of his expressed opinion that it would not go into general circulation. It is hardly time now to discuss the policy of the act of Congress authorizing the gold dollar; it is sufficient that Congress, in its wisdom, and wisdom we think it was, did authorize the issue, and the public will very much regret if any of the officers of the Government are permitted to unnecessarily retard its coinage. The law for the coinage of the gold dollar is limited to two years, and unless the Mint uses a little more expedition the time will elapse before the necessary arrangements are completed."

These mint officers prefer filthy bank rage, we suppose. It is to be hoped that the next congress will look to the gentlemen.

LENGTH OF SEA COAST OF THE UNITED STATES.—We find in the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the following data exhibiting the length of the sea coast of the United States. From the Northern limits to the Cape of Florida, on the Atlantic, is 1,300 miles; from Cape Florida to the mouth of the Rio Grande, 1,600 miles; from the boundary point, one league South of the port of San Diego on the Pacific, to the boundary point 49 deg. North latitude, 1,620 miles; making together a sea coast of 4,520 miles. The "shore line," following the irregularities of the shore and sea islands, according to an estimate of the superintendent of the coast survey, is in length 32,063 miles.

DEBTS OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.—The following table may prove interesting to most of our readers:

State.	Debt.	Per Cent.
Maryland	\$12,000,000	405
Pennsylvania	41,000,000	2,135
Louisiana	9,500,000	470
Alabama	9,000,000	690
Ohio	19,000,000	1,250
New York	21,000,000	2,750
Massachusetts	6,200,000	530
Virginia	7,300,000	1,390
Kentucky	4,200,000	850
Tennessee	3,200,000	950
Illinois	21,000,000	750
Michigan	7,500,000	370
Mississippi	10,500,000	690
Indiana	9,500,000	690

Washington Union.

We had thought that Indiana should be now reckoned among the "paying" States, but we suppose the "Union" knows all about the matter. We certainly have borrowed some big sums to pay interest with.

It is said that Mr. Meredith the Secretary of the Treasury, pays \$8,000 per annum house-rent at Washington, precisely the amount of his salary. If he conducts the affairs of his Department with a prodigality in keeping with this, in what sort of a condition will the country find itself in four years? Is such a man fit to be the Government financier? How does he expect to meet the other heavy expenses incident to a residence at Washington? Will he use his private funds, or help himself from the public Treasury? We merely ask for information.

The White Water Valley Whig papers seem to be strongly in favor of John A. Matson, of Brookville, as the Whig candidate for Governor. The Whig State Convention to be held tomorrow (if any body comes), will probably settle the matter. We hope they will put up their best and strongest man, for it is no honor to beat a weak or bad one.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Col. W. A. Gorman was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress, on the 25th April, by the Convention held at Bloomfield. A friend writes us that "great harmony and good feeling prevailed, and all went off well," and that the Col.'s success is beyond all question, let who may run on the whig ticket.

City Election.

The following is the official result of the election for Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Indianapolis, held April 25, 1849:

FOR MAYOR.
Newcomb, Stevens, McCluer.
1st Ward, - - - 123 - - 23 - 0
2d Ward, - - - 111 - - 17 - 0
3d Ward, - - - 121 - - 20 - 5
4th Ward, - - - 25 - - 19 - 8
5th Ward, - - - 85 - - 23 - 0
6th Ward, - - - 73 - - 30 - 0
Total, - - - 612 - 150 - 13

FOR COUNCILMEN.
1st Ward—H. Bates, 80; G. McOut, 73.
2d Ward—J. Gillespie, 74; H. Tutewiler, 50.
3d Ward—C. King, 80; A. A. Louden, 76.
4th Ward—S. S. Rooker, 25; A. Wallace, 23.
5th Ward—J. Sulgrove, 54; D. Carlisle, 45.
6th Ward—W. Eckert, 84; J. R. Nowland, 19; J. S. Dunlop, 11.
7th Ward—Wm. Montague, 64; Samuel Merrill, 43.

The City Council.

The members elect of the new City Council met at the Council chamber on Tuesday, May 1st, 1849, at 9 o'clock A. M., and the following gentlemen presented certificates of election, and took seats as such, to-wit:

From the 1st Ward—HALVEY BATES.
2d Ward—JAMES GILLESPIE.
3d Ward—CORNELIUS KING.
4th Ward—SAMUEL S. ROOKER.
5th Ward—JAMES SULGROVE.
6th Ward—WILLIAM ECKERT.
7th Ward—WILLIAM MONTAGUE.

And organized by the election of WILLIAM ECKERT as President, on the 4th ballot, and JAMES G. JORDAN as Secretary, on the 1st ballot.

The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected, each receiving a majority of all the votes cast:

City Treasurer—James H. Kennedy.
City Marshal—Sims A. Colley.
Street Commissioner—Jacob B. Fidler.
Assessor—Henry Orr.
Clerk of the Markets—Jacob Miller.
Messenger to the Vice Companies—Hiram Seibert.
City Attorney—E. C. O'Brien.

Mr. Montague presented a petition from butchers in relation to prohibiting other than regular butchers from selling meat in market, without paying stall rent by the year.

On motion of Mr. Rooker, said petition was laid on the table.

The council then adjourned to meet on Monday next at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A Miss By, in Washington county, Ind., was taken with a fit when standing by the fire, last week, pitched headlong in a bed of burning coals, and was burnt so badly that her life is in great danger.—*General City Exchange*.

The above melancholy accident occurred in Washington township, Marion county, Ind. The City papers condense everything, they rarely copy and give credit to the paper from which their information is derived. Hence the error. So much for stealing.

The Vanderburgh Democrat bears at its mast head the proud flag of Gen. Joe Lane for President in 1852.—*N. A. Dem.*

Well, we go that figure as strong as ever; and all we are waiting for is for old Taylor to give the order for Lane's recall, as he swore at Madison it should be the first thing he did as President.

A drove of cattle recently broke through the Canal bridge at Lafayette. Twenty-five were precipitated into the canal, and one was drowned. Two men on horse back tumbled in after them, one of whom, Robert Seymour was somewhat injured. They say they will repair the bridge in a few days. Success to them!

The Taylorite Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, says—"The great criterion of appointment is not, as in Jackson's time, the number of signatures that a man gets. Several removals have been made from office in the departments here, and a general sweep is contemplated."

Parson Brownlow writes from Washington to his paper, the Jonesborough, Tenn., Whig, that "the main objections of the Senate to McCaughy were, first that he was ugly, and second, that he is irritable." Alack, poor Mac!

The present Whig Governor of Tennessee, Neil S. Brown, has been nominated by a State Convention for re-election. Gen. Wm. Trousdale is the Democratic candidate. The election takes place in August next.

THE FROST.—The recent cold weather prevailed, and the blighting influence of frost was felt, to the remotest points heard from of our widely extended country.

Judge Dewey was recently thrown from a buggy, between New Albany and Charlestown, and in the fall had his thigh broken.

Horn has the most elegant pattern of carpeting which we have seen in this city. See his advertisement.

Judge A. M. Crane of Lafayette, declines to be a candidate for the nomination for Congress in the 8th District. So does Maj. DAN. MACE.

As some indication of editorial feeling on an important question, we copy the following, from prominent papers in this State:

We say let Democrats and Free soilers unite against the common enemy. The Buffalo Platform was essentially Democratic—its leading principles are as essential to the Union as the principles of the Whig party. They committed an egregious error in securing the election of Gen. Taylor, but they can atone for it by aiding the Democracy in sustaining their own glorious motto, "Free Soil, Free Labor, and Free Men!"—*Goshen Democrat*.

FREE SOIL WHIGS.—The Whigs who went over to the new "Platform" erected at Buffalo, and who supported Mr. Van Buren, are gradually "returning to the house of their friends." The delusion could not last long, and we rejoice that it is so. A few days ago, Mr. Howells (a leading free soil editor of Ohio), expressed his determination to support the Administration of General Taylor and to co-operate with his old whig friends in all future political contests. Jos. L. White, of New York (formerly a resident of Madison, Indiana), lately delivered a speech in New York, and "shook hands" with his old whig friends, including President Taylor, who, he said, was "nothing but a Whig." Mr. White was a member of the Buffalo Convention, and voted for Mr. Van Buren. There are a good many honest Whigs in Indiana who went off on the same scent. We would suggest to them that they have carried that joke far enough, and they should no longer be estranged from the companions with whom they fought shoulder to shoulder in days gone by.—*Walsh Express*.

EUROPEAN NOBILITY IN AMERICA.—The last number of the *Lavaca* (Texas) Journal contains an advertisement of a sale of lands in that State, on a writ of attachment, for a claim of \$5,915, against the estate of numerous German noblemen, and a citation for them to appear and answer, viz: The Duke of Nassau, Duke of Meiningen, Duke of Coburg Godes, Prince Frederick of Prussia, Landgrave. This array of German nobility is known in Texas as the German Emigration Company, under whose auspices large numbers of German emigrants have been introduced into that State. The claims against the Company is for \$5,945, on account of several drafts drawn by the Company's agents.

Canadian Troubles.

The difficulties in Canada resulting from the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill is prevailing among all classes of the English population. The *Kingston Chronicle* says:

"The people of this colony are seriously 'casting about' in their minds for a new state of existence." Some are led, partly by the recent changes in the commercial policy of the empire, and partly by the sense of an injudicious Franco-Canadian domination, to seek an alliance with the people of a kindred race who inhabit a neighboring country; others, and we believe these constitute the overwhelming majority of the loyalists of the country—look to a union of the British American province, with central and local Governments, as offering all the advantages which could be realized by a connection with the adjoining Republic, together with the maintenance of those municipal institutions which they justly regard as affording at once liberty to the subject and stability to society."

Preliminary measures for a National Convention have already been taken. A despatch, dated Montreal, April 10th, says:

"The first step towards calling a National Convention was taken last night at a preliminary meeting held at Orr's hotel, in this city. About thirty persons were present. Much discussion took place in relation to the name that should be given to the intended association. It was at length determined to call it the *British League*."

A despatch, dated the 11th, announces that the list of names to the "League" is rapidly filling up.

While a feeling adverse to colonial dependence is becoming to pervade the Canadian population, some of the ablest journals in Great Britain are calculating the value of the relation, with commendable coolness. The export of British manufactures to the Colonies and to Foreign Countries is thus compared:

To Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.
1830 - - - 9,750,247	28,152,319
1835 - - - 10,991,010	33,381,260
1840 - - - 15,074,626	35,481,804
1845 - - - 16,263,897	43,847,185

The entire value of British exports, then, in the last of these periods, was £60,111,038, of which £16,263,697 went to the colonies, and £43,847,185 to other countries.

So much for their value as markets. Then, as regards the value of the outlets for emigration, the following table is furnished:

"From 1825 to 1847, there emigrated to the—
United States - - - 502,664 persons.
North American Colonies - - - 736,308 persons.
Australian and other Colonies 148,725 persons.
The conclusion to which these journals are led in regard to the colonies is that—

"The fourfold object of self-governing institutions should be had, which should ere long enable them, while they remain firmly attached by every natural tie to the parent State, to govern and protect themselves; and thus, while they promote their own prosperity, save the parent State a portion of that enormous cost they now entail on it."

The *Montreal Witness* remarks that "Canada seems pretty well content, and the feeling here seems to be that of political economists at home."

Another difficulty recently occurred between Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor. It is thus alluded to by the correspondent of the Pa. Ledger:

You will have heard and seen in the prints a story about another hasty letter from that veteran, Gen. Scott. Great men often have their little foibles, and small men like to ridicule them. The matter refers to an interview between Gen. Scott and General Taylor, and a subsequent request which Gen. Taylor either has or is about to refuse. Taylor and Scott met at the Rev. Dr. Pine's Church, and the meeting was to all appearance cordial. Gen. Scott was invited to call. He did so, and sent his card up. Gen. Taylor sent down word for Scott to wait in the parlor, as he was engaged, but that he would be down presently. In about five minutes he went down, but Gen. Scott had left.

I presume there is nothing in this that cannot be explained. The servant probably told General Scott that the President was engaged, and thereupon the latter left his card and left. If Gen. Scott had been announced by an Aid-de-Camp instead of an ordinary servant, the mistake would not have happened; and, as the matter is being considered, it is not the fault of the servant and not of either General. A few days subsequently I believe Gen. Scott expressed a wish to be transferred from New York to Washington, where he had been residing so long and where he has so many friends.

To this letter no answer was returned for one or two days, when at last General Scott was informed that his case or request, or whatever it may have been, was being considered. He then wrote another "hasty" letter, that there was "much to consider about," any how. My opinion is, that notwithstanding the cordial meeting of Achilles and Hector, they were not intended to live in the same city, and that General Scott will not be brought back to Washington. I heard a Western gentleman observe, on the occasion, that the sinking of a steamboat made an island in the Mississippi, and that General Scott, if permitted to stay here in Washington, might, in course of time, collect "considerable" of a deposit.

From the *New York Journal of Commerce*.

WASHINGTON, April 26th.

The "Intelligencer" and the "National Whig," both claiming to represent the views of the President on the free-soil and territorial questions, differ very widely as to the position of the President. The *Intelligencer* represents Gen. Taylor as threatening the free-soil party with his displeasure, in case they should continue their course of policy on the territorial question. The *Whig* declares that the President never threatened that he does not say he threatened, but he intends to do—that no one is authorized to denounce the free-soilers in his name—that he stands aloof from the question—and it is not his purpose to interpose his influence in legislation—and that, in fact, he will do as he said in his inaugural he would do, leave domestic questions to Congress.

I have no doubt that Gen. Taylor will reserve to himself the privilege of acting according to circumstances. He may approve of a bill extending the principles of the ordinance of 1787 over California, if that be the condition without which no bill giving a territorial government to California can pass. Or he may veto such a bill, should he be persuaded that its enactment would be fraught with more public evil than continued anarchy in California. He might find that such an act would seriously wound the harmony of the Union, and therefore veto it, as he would be in duty bound to do. But that he will not attempt to trammel the free action of Congress in this or any subject, he has repeatedly declared.

As to the Tariff and Financial questions, he will sustain whatever they please to enact. Nothing can occur in regard to them, which can render it proper for him to interpose his veto.

There is probably more harmony in the cabinet, than prevails between its organs. A rumor is again current that Mr. Bullitt and Mr. Sargeant are to establish a new Daily Administration paper, with the sanction of the Cabinet. Another rumor is, that there will be no exclusive organ. Each of the three are to be official. I should doubt whether all these papers can be supported here by mere subscription, and a little Government and local advertising.

The Indiana Journal, by authority, announces William Herod, Esq., of Bartholomew county, as a candidate for Congress in the 11th district. Mr. Herod thinks he was *chiselled* out of a nomination when he was last before a whig convention, and it would seem that he does not mean to run that risk again. We think it highly probable the people will "chisel" him out of his election. The so-called "independent" candidates are generally an unfortunate set of individuals. They are not appreciated.—*Lou. Courier*, Whig.

SNOW AND STRAWBERRIES.—The Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph, of the 16th, says:

"We certainly enjoy a peculiar privilege in having snow and strawberries, both fresh at the same time. For two weeks past the favored ones have been luxuriating in early strawberries, and yesterday the severest snowstorm we have had this winter put the house-tops and the streets in its pure white livery."

A STRANGE CASE.—A young man named William Thomas, residing near Oxford, Chester county, Pa., attempted to commit suicide on the 20th ult., by cutting his throat. Strange to say, although his wind-pipe was cut entirely off, and his swallow two thirds off, he is still alive, and his pulse beats as regular as that of any individual in health. What food he takes he is introduced through his nostrils in a liquid state.

FOREIGN NEWS.

On the 1st inst., Lord Palmerston received a notice of the blockade of Palermo by the Neapolitan Government on the 31st of March